FAMILY LIFE

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FIRST-BORN AND LAST-BORN

Some people like to be alone, others prefer to be in a group. Some people like to be alone on occasions, but on other occasions seek company. What are the reasons for these differences? Psychologist Stanley Schachter has sought them and published an interesting account of his study under the title, *The Psychology of Affiliation.* A large part of the differences, he concludes, arise from differences in birth-rank. First-born and only children are more dependent, more subject to anxiety. Later-born children care less for public opinion, are less subject to fear.

These differences have further interesting consequences. People who are much concerned about the opinions of others will seek socially approved methods of dealing with their own difficulties; so the first-borns and "onlies" are more likely to seek psychotherapy, to stay with it, to return for further treatment if needed later. The later-born are prepared to seek methods not socially approved; so they are heavily overrepresented among chronic alcoholics.

Presence of fear was tested in the Air Force. It was the later-born, not the first-born who were the most effective fighter pilots. The latter were too cautious.

Dr. Schachter (University of Minnesota) conducted many ingenious experiments in the course of this study but also brought together innumerable other surveys, most of which fall very interestingly and with surprising accuracy into his framework. Altogether, many hundreds of individuals are represented by the various studies of children, adolescents and adults.

The explanation of why the first-born child is particularly subject to anxiety is of course largely speculative. First, he comments, "a mother is undoubtedly more ill at ease and more worried than she is with her later children. By the time she has her second or third child, beside having less time to pay it attention, she is certainly more blase and sophisticated about the business of child rearing; and by the time she has had her fourth or fifth, she may be simply too worn out to care very much."

The first-born's anxiety is doubtless increased by the appearance of other children who threaten his position; yet this did not seem, in the researches cited, to have been very important. Dr.

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Schachter considers that the parents' attitude is the greatest influence; with the first child they are overprotective, inexperienced, and inconsistent in their discipline. With later children they are more relaxed and pay less attention to the child.

An interesting survey is quoted, in which the parents' delight at the prospect of having a child decreased with the number they already had; only half as many of the youngest as of the oldest children were breast fed, and the length of breast feeding decreased, being four months for the oldest, less than two months for the youngest.

Dr. Schachter does not mention a speculation frequently advanced to account for the greater conservatism of the first-born. Search the whole history of the world, it is asserted, and you will scarcely find a first-born who was a radical reformer or revolutionist. They occur among the last-born. The first-born is satisfied with the status quo because he is on top of the heap. He can do things that others cannot do. They are sent off to bed; he can sit up later. They are not allowed to cross the street alone; he does so. They cannot drive the automobile; he has a license. Why should he want a change in the existing order of things? It couldn't put him any higher up; he is already there. The only possible result would be a turnover which would leave him lower down, and for him "there's no percentage in that." The younger child, on the other hand, has had to fight for everything. The older could sit up; he wasn't allowed to sit up with the rest unless he made himself so much of a nuisance that the parents finally gave in; and so on. Since he is at the bottom of the heap, any change might possibly be to his advantage—at worst it could do no harm. He's in favor of a revolution!

For many reasons, the oldest child has the most anxiety and is inclined to want to be with others when he feels anxious or fearful. The first-born feels this more than the second, the second more than the third, and so on in regular and steadily decreasing order. It applies to both sexes, although boys tend to be a little less fearful than girls. The only child is a little less fearful but a little more dependent than the first child.

The question asked at the beginning of this review was why some people like to be with others, while their relatives and friends may prefer to be alone. The answer, in part then, is that "early-born subjects proved to be more anxious and frightened when faced with a standard anxiety provoking situation than did later-born subjects. When presented with the choice, anxious early-born subjects chose to be together with other subjects whereas equally anxious later-born subjects did not do so." One result of dependency is to be more easily influenced, and the early-born are more easily influenced than the later-born. Presumably the latter have more sales-resistance!

In other parts of his study, Dr. Schachter concludes that hunger, like anxiety, tends to make people want to be with others,—it increases their affiliative tendencies; and he explores

the nature of emotion in general. The purpose—or one of the purposes—of being with others is as a means of reducing anxiety by finding out how other people react to the same situation, and thus permitting self-evaluation. The whole research is described cautiously and the many points needing further clarification or exploration are emphasized. Dr. Schachter has at least made a highly interesting as well as scientifically careful beginning in an 2nd important area of human behavior.

(THE PSYCHOLOGY OF AFFILIATION, by Stanley Schachter. Pp. 141, price $3. 75 from Stanford University Press, Stanford, Calif., 1959.)

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Educational Notes

ONE LOVE—CONFLICTING FAITHS. A film on the problems of interfaith marriage. Length: 27 min. Rental price: black and white, $5; color, $8. Purchase price: black and white, $125; color, $195. Order from the Television, Radio and Film Commission, The Methodist Church, 1525 McGavock st., Nashville, Tenn.

"SEARCHING Out Solutions" is the theme of the 1959 annual convention of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. It will be held from Nov. 29 to Dec. 2 at the Palmer House in Chicago.

ULCER AT WORK is a new film about the emotional origins of physical disorders. Thirty minutes, black and white, sound, 16mm. Purchase price $155 from International Film Bureau, 57 East Jackson blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.

PEOPLE WITH A PURPOSE. A film that shows the opportunities for young people in the field of social work. Length: 14 min. May be borrowed from Lutheran church film libraries. Purchase price: $75 from Rusten Film Associates, 5910 Wayzata blvd., Minneapolis, Minn.

PARENT AND CHILD, INC., is a Maryland non-profit, volunteer, lay-sponsored organization for childbirth education. It offers classes in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia and has a professional council of physicians, nurses and family life educators. Address: Parent and Child, Inc., 5732 Chillum Heights Drive, Hyattsville, Md.

BELGIUM'S School for Parents and Educators, a Catholic organization, helps promote understanding between parents, educators and children. Address: 92 ave. Moliere, Bruxelles 6, Belgium.

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Research Notes

DEVELOPMENTAL ability in children aged six months to two years appears to be related to the intelligence of the mother, declared a recent study of 600 children in that age bracket. Firstborn children attain higher developmental scores than later-borns. However, prematurity has no effect on development scores after the age of two. By that time, the premature babies have caught up with the normal ones. *Arch. Dis. Childhood* (34 (173): pp. 37-45, 1959).

THE HYPOTHALAMUS-PITUITARY system, capable of regulating many of the body's functions, may explain the great variety of organic and functional changes which can be brought on by psychological stimuli. The hypothalamus is an area of the brain that affects many of the outward signs of emotion. It can bring on pallor, blush-

ing, tachycardia, rise in blood pressure, sweating, tremors and increased smooth muscle activity. It may do this by activating the endocrine system for it is closely associated with the pituitary gland, the body's master endocrine control. Thus anxiety, or any other psycho-dynamic factor can bring on body changes and even cause illness as in the case of certain types of diabetes. By Peiro P. Foa, *Chicago Med. Sch. Quart.* (18(2). 1957).

MARRIED people, regardless of the climate they live in, their age or their sex, live longer than non-marrieds. *U.N. Review* (July, 1959).

"PARENTS today are in danger of becoming over-selfconscious of relationships with their children, and over-anxious to verbalise what is essentially a 'feeling' in the relationship—which indeed may well embarrass the children. Over-intensity endangers light-hearted relationships and may destroy the emotional bond. Anxieties in parents are contagious, and children may grow up in anxious surroundings because their parents, particularly the mother, are worried." A paraphrase from a talk given by Dr. Ethel Venables at the 1959 marriage guidance conference in Buxton, England. *Marriage Guidance* (July, 1959).

FAMILIES of working and non-working mothers were compared by F. Ivan Nye. Where mothers worked, he found that the mother was likely to have a higher educational level, had fewer children, and had lost her husband by death or divorce. But when all these facts were taken into account, Dr. Nye decided that the children of working mothers showed no more delinquency than those of non-working mothers. Comparing most delinquent and least delinquent high school students, Dr. Nye reported that the most delinquent had parents who were cheerful only a small part of the time, whereas the least delinquent group had parents who were always or usually cheerful. Students whose parents were "easily upset" were also likely to be found among the delinquents. Most delinquent behavior was found in homes where it was extremely difficult to please the father. Results are described in Dr. Nye's book, *Family Relationships and Delinquent Behavior* (New York, John Wiley, 1958).

WEIGHT reducing devices are one of the most lucrative of medical frauds. According to the AMA (American Medical Association), the American public spends $100 million a year on phony weight-reducing products. *Medical News* (Sept. 16, 1959).

BIRTHS in the United States are continuing at an all time high. Since 1954 about 4 million babies were born annually. In the past five years nearly one out of every six married women under age 45 bore a child. The baby boom isn't over yet, for trends show that the 4 million a year level will remain in the years ahead. Though the last boom in 1947 was mainly due to first-child births, today it appears that the birth rate is sustained by the large number of established families having a third, fourth and even fifth child.

Around the World

JAPANESE WIVES are about five times more faithful than their American counterparts, concluded Prof. Asayama of Osaka University. In a recent study of Japanese sex habits he found that only eight percent of Japanese wives committed adultery though

seventy percent of the husbands were unfaithful. *Lumiere et Liberte* (July-Aug., 1959).

OLD PEOPLE'S DAY is celebrated in France on the last Sunday of October as part of a national campaign to honor senior citizens. On that day packages, chocolates and cigarettes are distributed in homes for the aged, free theatre parties are organized, dinners arranged and in general, everyone honors the elderly.

CANADA'S ESKIMOS have 60 percent less infant mortality than formerly, because of better emergency health services, advice from nurses and condensed milk. A few years ago, one child in two died in his first year mainly from intestinal intoxication. *World Health* (July-Aug., 1959).

GREAT BRITAIN'S married women outnumber the unmarried ones 4.5 to 1—25 years ago the ratio was about 1 to 1. According to the *Eugenics Review* (Apr. 1959) this is due to the 20% rise in younger marriages since 1931 and to the decreasing number of women in the past 30 years.

"DO OUR HOROSCOPES AGREE?" could be a subtle marriage proposal in India. In a survey of 560 college boys and girls in South Gujerat, about 50 percent of both sexes declared that they were unwilling to take a spouse unless horoscopes agreed. The students listed health and personality as the most important of 13 criteria for choosing a mate. Love was listed fifth by girls and seventh by boys. The majority (more than 80 percent) opposed the dowry system. *Planned Parenthood* (June, 1959).

ABORTIONS in the U.S.S.R. are performed on request for a fee of about 50 rubles. This was reported by Dr. Galina Ilyinskaya, gynecologist at the Moscow Health Institute, at a recent London conference on family planning. *Lumiere et Liberte* (Sept. 1959).

AN INFANT born alive, 179 days after conception, was reported by G. K. Doring of the University of Munich's gynecological clinic. The child weighed 2 pounds and measured 14.5 inches in length. After 18 weeks in an incubator, it weighed a healthy 8 pounds. *Lumiere et Liberte* (Sept. 1959).

JAPAN, a country traditionally beset by the problems of overpopulation, is experiencing the most rapid decline in birth rate in its history. Between 1949 and 1957 the birth rate fell from 34.3 to 17.2. *Population Bulletin* (Aug. 1959).

NORWAY, has the longest life expectancy (about 73 years) of any country in the world. India and Greenland have the shortest life expectancies (about 32 years). *U.N. Review* (July, 1959).

JAPAN has the highest percentage of suicides in the world, declared the *UNESCO Courier* (May, 1959): Denmark, Austria and Switzerland follow in that order. The lowest percentages of suicides are found in Ireland, North Ireland, Chile, Scotland and Spain. In all these countries male suicides outnumber female ones, three to one.

ALASKA, the Canal Zone, and the Falkland Islands are indeed mate-hunting havens. In those countries, the number of marriages for every 1,000 persons are: 205, 151, 149 respectively. The U.S. ratio is only 87 for every 1,000; but the world's lowest ratio is found in the West Indies and in Central America (less than 20 for every 1,000 persons). *U.N. Review* (July, 1959).

Younger Fathers In 1975

By 1975 there will be twice as many young marriages (under 25 years of age) as there are today, says a recent article in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's *Statistical Bulletin* (Aug. 1959). This in turn will affect the different ages of couples in the stages of the family cycle. Young people, marrying sooner, will have famlies at an earlier age; will have a greater number of dependents sooner; and can expect a decrease in family responsibilities by the time they reach 45 as their children marry or leave home.

Since 1940, husbands in the peak family responsibility age bracket (25 to 44) have increased by 30 percent—and an even greater increase is expected in the next 16 years. On the other hand, the number of husbands between 35 and 44 years old are not expected to show much change. Still another proof of the shift in the age limits of maximum family responsibility, is the ratio of children to every 100 husbands. Although from 1940 to 1958 the ratio was highest for husbands 35 to 44 years old, the increase was greatest for husbands 25 to 34 years old. Today, the younger husbands are responsible for an average of 2.0 dependent children. A figure not much less than the 2.2 average for the 35 to 44 age group.

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Notes From the AIFR

YOU AND YOUR MARRIAGE is the title of a course for young engaged couples which will be given at the Institute headquarters beginning Monday evening, November 2 from 7:30 to 9:00 under the leadership of Erma (Mrs. John W.) Pixley, M.A. The series of five informal talks and discussions will deal with the components of a good marriage, financial problems, the personalities of the partners, sexual relations, and family goals.

GROUP COUNSELING has been one of the Institute's services for many years. A group of teen-age boys and and one for girls, who have had behavior problems, have been started by Herbert Gutman, M.A. and Sanford Brotman, Ph.D., respectively, both of whom have specialized in adolescent problems.

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Other Books Received

FIRES OF YOUTH, by Margaret B. McGee. Pp. 282, price $3.50 from Muhlenberg Press, 2900 Queen Lane, Philadelphia 29, Pa., 1959.—A novel.

SOME GUIDE LINES FOR EVALUATIVE RESEARCH, by Elizabeth Herzog. Pp. 117, price 35c from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Children's Bureau Publication No. 375-1959.—Reviews the problems involved in research evaluating efforts.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE, by Eugene B. Mozes, M.D. Pp. 192, price $1.45 (paperbound) from J. B. Lippincott Company, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUSIE LEARNS TO COOK, by Audrey Hedburg. Pp. 47, price $2.50 from Greenwich Book Publishers, 489 Fifth ave., New York 17, N.Y.—A delightful little cook book for 8 to 18 year olds.

THE NEW ESQUIRE ETIQUETTE, edited by Esquire magazine. Pp. 448, price $5.95 from J. B. Lippincott Company, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.—A guide for men on business, sports, and social conduct.

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH CHILDREN. The Living Relationship, by Clark E. Moustakas. Pp. 324, price $5 from Harper Bros., 49 E. 33rd st., New York 16, N.Y., 1959.

Dr. Moustakas believes that the play therapist's relationship with the child is an actual treatment and not merely a technique. It differs from the psychoanalytic and client-centered relationship. In play therapy the therapist-child rapport is both the means and the end rather than a device toward a goal. To demonstrate, the author has presented actual excerpts of therapy sessions with normal, disturbed, creative and handicapped children. Although much of what Dr. Moustakas says is already known, his book is a concise and valuable exposition on play therapy.—Ruth Michaelson, M.A.

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AMERICAN MARRIAGE. A Way of Life, by Ruth Shonle Cavan. Pp. 498, price $5.25 from Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 432 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1959.

Dr. Cavan's new college text-book is a good one. It discusses the issues involved in courtship, marriage and parenthood in a thorough, yet readable, way. Though there are many of its kind already in the field, teachers of family-life courses would do well to examine this well written volume before making their text-book selections. —Richard H. Klemer, Ph.D.

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STOP FEELING TIRED AND START LIVING, by Dora Albert. Pp. 211, price $4.95 from Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1959.

"In whipping that tired feeling," writes Mrs. Albert, "I have been my own best guinea pig." She goes on to describe the state of chronic exhaustion which started her on the search, ten years ago, for an answer to the problems of worry, fear and fatigue. This book includes ideas from other experts as well as from the author's own experience. It outlines the techniques which wrought such a change in her life that her friends tell her that she looks like a new woman. The chapters on boredom, anger and how to sleep better will be of great help to many people as will the common-sense ideas for dealing with guilt feelings. The author of this stimulating book is widely known for her newspaper and magazine articles.—Sue Kimmell.

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COMMUNION WITH YOUNG SAINTS, by E. Ashby Johnson. Pp. 111, price $2 from John Knox Press, Box 1176, Richmond 9, Virginia, 1959.

Communion means conversation. *Saints* means members of the family. And *Communion With Young Saints* means a delightful reading experience on how and what to answer to your children's questions. Dr. Johnson, formerly a Presbyterian minister and now professor of philosophy at Austin College (Sherman, Texas) has written a little book about the conversations he has had with his two young sons. Parents, teachers, and anyone faced with the problems of raising a teen-ager will be interested in what Dr. Johnson tells his youngsters about bad language, sex, drinking, prejudice and religion. — Yvonne Hessler, M.S.

THE FREUDIAN ETHIC, by Richard La Piere. Pp. 299, price $5.00 from Duell, Sloan & Pearce, Inc., 134 E. 30th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1959.

In the *Freudian Ethic,* Richard La Piere makes an unsuccessful attempt to blame Freud for the ills of our time and the "subversion of American character." Like many other academicians and cloistered philosophers, he tends to endow ideas with the omnipotence to shape our lives, our thinking, and our social and economic institutions. He aggravates that error by selecting from among the many important ideas of our time, one—the Freudian ethic—as the all-important force for change of the "American character." In so doing, he accords it greater stature than it merits and condemns it for supposedly doing what it could not do even if it were as important as he maintains. La Piere is a professor of sociology at Stanford University, a McGraw-Hill editor, author of three books on sociology, and of two novels, and co-author of three books on social psychology. Despite his obvious qualifications as a sociologist and writer, his fears concerning the threat of Freudian doctrine against the safety of Americans are neither justified in fact, nor in his book.—Joseph Bressler, Ph.D.

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HOW CHILDREN LEARN TO SPEAK, by M. M. Lewis. Pp. 143, price $3.00 from Basic Books, Inc., 59 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1959.

This is a highly informative, scientific treatise on how children learn to speak from their first utterances to their differentiation of word sounds in relation to meanings. That a child begins to learn to speak during the first day of his life is a rather unusual concept not recognized by most people. As the author so aptly puts it: "Out of his expressive cries the whole of a child's speech is fashioned." For as soon as someone pays attention to his cries, the essentials of language begin—one person makes a sound which another person interprets. The author of this fascinating book, M. M. Lewis, is the Director of the Institute of Education at the University of Nottingham, England. He is considered to be one of the world's most competent investigators of the psychology and sociology of language.—Mark Berkov, M.S.

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INFORMATION AND ERROR, by Solomon Diamond. Pp. 307, price $5.00 from Basic Books, Inc., 59 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1959.

For the scholar, this book opens the door to the world of modern psychology. Its purpose is to help the student understand and use — in a reliable, valid way—the statistical information of present-day psychology. The book is filled with concrete examples and enlightening analogies. It is challenging and interesting—but for the professional psychologist only.—Keith N. Rholl, S.T.B.

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HOW TO LIVE THROUGH JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, by Eric W. Johnson. Pp. 228, price $3.95 from J. B. Lippincott Company, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa., 1959.

"A practical discussion of the academic, social, and sex life of 11 to 15 year-olds at home and at school." Being neither dogmatic nor mechanistic, the author suggests some concrete solutions to the problems of the junior high school teen-ager. He recognizes

that there are situations and personalites which do not respond to "pat" answers. Particularly in his last chapter called *Values,* he indicates the sound, geared-to-the-atomic-age philosophy that contributes to the book's strength. Mr. Johnson's book is simple, clear, and humorous to make for easy reading. Parents, teachers and counselors will find it valuable.—Erma Pixley, M.A.

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PSYCHOTHERAPY AND SOCIETY, by W. G. Eliasberg, M.D., Ph.D., F.A.P.A. Pp. 223, price $6.00 from Philosophical Library, Inc., 15 E. 40th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1959.

An attempt is made here to place mental disorder and psychotherapy into an historical and sociological perspective. The author deals at length with five bases of psychotherapy: sociological, psychological, psychotherapeutic, propagandistic, and philosophical. Throughout the book he draws from his own personal recollections, letters, and documentary material. Unfortunately, continuity is often missing and the arrangement of subtopics is lacking in logical sequence.—Herbert Gutman, M.A.

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THE MAGIC OF BRINGING UP YOUR CHILD, by Frances R. Horwich. Pp. 256, price $3.95 from McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42nd st., New York 36, N.Y., 1959.

Inorder to really enjoy being a parent, declares Dr. Horwich (alias "Miss Frances" of T.V.'s Ding-Dong school), it is necessary to understand your child and yourself. Drawing from her own experience as a teacher and a family counselor, she provides her reader with some practical and entertaining answers to popular problems. Parents must express love through actions, to make their child feel loved, she suggests. Discipline, she reminds them, is learned by imitation. Dr. Horwich presents some reliable techniques for dealing with still other problems (sibling rivalry, social ability, toys, T.V.). Though her ideas are not new, her approach is fresh and imaginative. Her book will help many parents to discover new magic in their own experience of bringing up their children.—Edna K. Upton, M.A.

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AMERICAN HANDBOOK OF PSYCHIATRY, edited by Silvano Arieti. Pp. 2100 (two volumes), price $25.00 from Basic Books, Inc., 59 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1959.

For those who are finding it increasingly difficult, if not impossible to keep up with the rapidly expanding field of psychiatry, this 2,000 page compilation of original articles offers a thoroughly comprehensive view. Rather than organizing the material from any one frame of reference, the editor has achieved a balanced approach that represents the varying concepts, research methods, and treatments current in the field. As the authors are in almost every case recognized authorities, one experiences in reading this book a direct contact with the material under discussion, rather than a secondhand report of pre-digested facts or theories. Particularly interesting is the kind of check and balance achieved between the various approaches. This is seen not only in the discussion of psychotherapy, but in the chapters on brain damage, juvenile delinquency, and communication, each of which are presented in several chap-

ters from differing viewpoints. The chapter on the relationship of psychiatry and religion is made up of four contributions, representing the Jewish, Catholic, Protestant, and Oriental religious viewpoints. Also noteworthy are the number of original or unexpected areas that are included. For example, there is a chapter on the unusual or exotic psychotic manifestations found in remote corners of the world. Both existentialism, and Kurt Goldstein's organismic approach to psychotherapy are included among the more traditionally recognized schools. Such intriguing topics as cybernetics, the philosophy of Martin Buber, and Zen Buddhism are also described as relevent to current psychiatric problems. Though there is no specific chapter on marital counseling, there is an inexhaustible supply of pertinent material.—Weyler F. Greene, Ph.D.

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HAVING A BABY, by J. F. Robinson. Pp. 100, price $2.50 from Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 1958.

This is a second edition of a British publication which was praised in this magazine some years ago. There are a few changes, definitely improvements, including additions to the suprior illustrative material. The weakest material is that on nutrition and on breast feeding.—Mary Jane Hungerford, Ph.D.

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Inexpensive Pamphlets

MONEY MANAGEMENT. Your Clothing Dollar. Pp. 40, price 10c from Household Finance Corporation, Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Ill.—Entirely rewritten and brought up-to-date.

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION IN THE COMMUNICATIONS FIELD, by Kenneth H. Hansen. Pp. 10, price 20c from American Social Hygiene Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y. For teachers of composition, literature, speech, and drama.

RESEARCH RELATING TO CHILDREN. Bulletin No. 9. Pp. 147, price $1 from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Cat no. FS 3.220:7.

MARRIAGE. The Magazine of Catholic Family Living. Pp. 64, price 25c monthly from St. Meinrad Archabbey, St. Meinrad, Ind.

PARENTS, TEEN-AGERS, AND DATING PATTERNS, by John L. Thomas, S.J. Pp. 24, price 10c from The Queen's Work, 3115 South Grand blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

THE THREE STAGES, by Dan Boyd. A six-page folder, price 10c from National Association For Retarded Children, Inc., 99 University Place, New York 3, N.Y.—A father talks about his thoughts on the problem of the mentally retarded child.

MENTAL RETARDATION. Reference Guide No. 7. Pp. 7, from National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda 14, Md.—A selected reading list.

ALL CHILDREN HAVE GIFTS. Pp. 32, price 75c from Association for Childhood Education International, 1200 Fifteenth st., N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

OUR GIFTED CHILDREN, by R. L. Schiefelbusch. Pp. 35, free on request from Bureau of Child Research, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

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WORLD population is increasing at the rate of 45 million per annum; 5,000 an hour; 85 a minute. *U.N. Review* (July, 1959).

PRACTICAL HELP FOR COUNSELORS

The American Institute of Family Relations offers invaluable material, to be found nowhere else, for the many people called upon to help others in dealing with personal and family problems. In addition to the Correspondence Course in Counseling (see next page), the Institute has prepared a number of unique pamphlets, the most recent being:

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